*NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILT PRINCIPLE IS PURLISHED EVERY MURNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) The Tribune Bulldings, corners of Spruce and Nansan streets, epoeste the City Bail, and delivered to City Subscribers for P2; cous per week; when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Deak for sit months or a year at the same cate Single copies for sit months or a year at the same cate Single copies for the Couls Mail Subscribers Five Dollars per amount is attended. But the Couls six months For three months is 50. Three Dollars in advance required in all extended with country Newspapers Delly capers received a this office, whose terms are higher than those of Five Tribune, are not allowed any difference.

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all Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both to the Morning and Evening Editions.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is put
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE s published every Wednesday and Saturday mera.

Price 50 per annum. Two copies for 85.

Advertisements 6 cents a line each insertion

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

2,500,000 in Gold Dust!

BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Foreign Miners Resist the Tax upon them MOVEMENTS OF THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.

Arrival of J. L. Stephens-The Paname

GROWTH OF THE TRINITY REGION. REVIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. &c. &c. &c.

The U.S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, which sailed from Ch-gres on the 30th ult. reached here about 9 o'clock last evening. Sheleft Kingston, Jam. July 1. The Philadelphia made her passage out in nine days and 22 hours running time. She brings \$2,000,000 in gold dust on freight and about \$500,000 in the hands of passengers. The steamship Georgia, with the mails for Havana and New-York, sailed 24 hours previous. The steamship Alabama, for New-Orleans, left two

days before the P.'s departure, with 125 passengers and about \$500,000 in gold dust. following is the Philadelphia's manifes

The following is the Philadelphia's maniles	
FOR NEW-YORK.	200
E. Morrison & Co\$3 004; Mason & Thompson	2,12
G B Dickenson 5,000 simonfield, Buck & Co	4,88
J Falcoper & Co 20,000 A H Lasax	0,51
J Blabop & Co 6,74 Wolcou & Slade	13,35
John Roach 2,428 Simes & Haffer	2,77
	24,00
Davis, Brooks & Co., 98,500 8 WatkinskJW Baker	8,00
1 9 peril 11,246 B Rickerson	7,000
Hotchkies & Bros 12,000 Winstow Lamler & Co	7,54
Alson & Chauncey 10,500 Adelsdorfer & Neusid-	11000
A A Low & Bros 43,100 ter	5,00
Peter Edes 29,017 M Y Beach	3.000
College 11 Sorte in 200 R C Weimore & C.	8,50
E & G '7 al 7 525 Sples Christ & Co	1,000
Cotte 13,(27) R H Manuin	3.000
F. Junes c. Co., 16 166 Livingston, Wells & Co 6	12.000
stebell Go. 1,610 A Forbes.	5 700
John De West & Co., 40 000 J E White	4.113
Taylor & Merrill 10 000 Chas King & Co	1,400
G 5 Rebbins & Son 101,040 T J Grabum	1,233
E Prets 10 800 J E Coffee	2.56
	50 083
Lorach & Schoneige. 2: 00 J Bidwell.	10,00
T G & A L Rowe 5.500 Saml F Tracy	38
W . D Fowler 11.0 6 C A Townsend & Co.,	8,09
Pasting & Hall 6 400 ft il Green & Sons	510
a P Brior & Co 4.00 Jas Hepry & Co	14,00
Parking & Smith 4.191 J H Browning	9,41
E W Cara Dodgets Co 15,000 Deanis, Perkins & Co	10,20
H Cognil & Co 5,000 Rose & Graham	0,54
H & Schooleraft S Sellin L Sicurady & Co	6.96
Rochen Luniow & Colla 6 26 J Macy & Sons	12,38
Sherman & Stark 7 800 Corcoran & Riggs	30, 49
A R Vog 27 000 C Harguen	21.93
Anams & Co	15,15
Davis Barnet 75 300 M Nichols	70
Dominand & Actinwa 1 92 (60) Ashiv & Flat	3,65
P A Emputages 500) S Schiffer & Bros	13 40
Lawrence, Murray & D Appleton & Co	1,14
lugate 160 J C Thompson	1,94
Job Taber 106 E Satton & Co	4.45
Anaron Kemp 500 Sami Contier	5,00
Leland, Zimmerman & J B Shafford	4.74
Davidson 2 500 Swift, Harlourt & Co	1.08
	12 10
	15,00
SN Davis & Co 2814 Filot & L Barbler	17
Pheips, Dodge & Co., 7988 & H Morrist	1.76
Total\$1,5	
Gregory's Express-I trunk, I hag."	200
Simes & Huffer-1 sample package.	

Simes & Huffer-1 sample package.

R H & J G Isbam-10 bbis peppers, 5 do ginger, 1	q ₀
ants, I bag cotton.	
A Lexarus—4 bbls pine apples.	
FOR BOSTON.	

Henry A Pierce 15,000 J J Mahoney 1.	
G W Simmons 4 000 Wm Perkins 7,	DUG
Minot & Hooper \$1,000 G B Uprog 19	GH:
E D Brigham & Co 7,000 Sampson & Tappan 14	
Luther Felton & Son. 400 J M Farbes 15.	1000
Z Je-lison 6.000 Carter & T.cad well 2	
Reed, Wade & Co 15 000 Total	391
FOR BALTIMORE.	
J B Ricards 2000 S min & Atkinson 3:	721
Hayden & Coale 12712 J Farley & Bros 4	1588
Mrs W. Sharp 125 Capi A Gray 181	æe
the state of the second st	25/20

Mis W. Sharp. 123 (Sp) A Gray. 13 000 R Barry & Son. 1,300 Total. \$41,550
FOR PHILADELPHIA. \$41,550
G W Aspinwall. 31,800 (Heald, Bucknork Co. 7,483
J M Thomas. 3,500 (Heald, Bucknork Co. 7,483
J M Thomas. 3,500 (Heald, Bucknork Co. 7,403
FOR PEWAUKI, Mass-John Russell, \$5 000.
FOR NEWARK, N J.—A W Canfind \$11,120.
FOR NEW LENDOR, Conn.—Henry P. Havon. \$2,512.
FOR NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—G A Summons, \$5,110; Philip Anthony, \$4,576.

FOR NAW BEIDFORD, MARK-O A COMMISSION, 93 (A) Anthony, 84.5%.

FUR SALEM, Mass-B A West, 915,000; John Bertram, 80 (60); FUR WASTIC, CORN-J & W P Bandail, 91 (60).

FOR MUSTIC, CORN-J & W P Bandail, 91 (60).

FOR MUSTIC, CORN-J & W P Bandail, 91 (60).

FOR WASSINGTON, D C-J E Blawell 1 (60).

FOR WASSINGTON, D C-J E Blawell 1 (60).

Salember Sanda Cant. Thompson

The steamship Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson. was about 90 miles below Monterey on her passage up taking in coal. A number of her passengers had left her and gone to San Francisco by land; those who remained on board of her were all in good

The steamers New World and Isthmus sailed from Panama on the 22d of June, both full of passengers. The Oregon, on her passage down, met the Panama on the 21st of June, 150 miles below

Acapulco, bound for San Francisco. The British steamship Avon, from Valparaiso, arrived at Panama on the 25th of June, with a large amount of specie.

Among the passengers by the Philadelphia, are Judge Turrill, late U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands, (who returns with his family after a five years residence there,) and John L. Stephens, Esc. Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company Mr. S. left Bogota on the 5th of June, having made a considerable stay there, for the purpose of for-

arding the interests of the Company.

He has procured from the Congress of New Gren ada important modifications of the contract for building a Railroad across the Isthmus, among which is the exclusive privilege of constructing plank or wagon road for temporary purposes, until

be completion of the Railroad. On the receipt of intelligence that pass, orts were required of persons crossing the Isthmus, Dr. Poote, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, immediately remonstrated to the Government, and the Congress then in session, at once passed a law abolishing the then in season, at once passports were only required in necessity. These passports were only required in compliance with an old law which, from general a glect, had become a dead letter, but wh r vived by some unprincipled persons for selfish a private purposes.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO 2878.

From our files of California papers we take the

following summary of news, up to the 1st uit: Fight with the Sacramento Indians-Treaty. Fight with the Sucramente Indians—Treaty-In consequence of depredations of the Indians of the Sacramento valley and outrages committed by them, Gen. Thus, J. Green, 1st Division State Mi-litia, ordered out two companies of Mounted Volun-teers, under command of Capt. Aligiers and Capt. Chas. Hoyt, and marched from Oro on the 17th May, in the direction of Deer Creek. On the same

May, in the direction of Deer Creek. On the same day Lieut. Bell, of Capt. A's company, with ten men, encountered a large number of Indians, killed five and tobk six prisoners.

On the 18th the command scoured the country in the region of Deer Creek and Bear River. On the 19th, the trail to Col. Holt's mill, where he was murdered, was taken; the villages found to be deserted, and the white settlement abandoned.
On the 20th, the Indians, two or three handred strong, were discovered within two miles of Bear River upon an elevated conical hill. An engagement took place in which 11 Indians were killed

River upon an elevated conical fill. An engagement took place in which 11 Indians were killed and a number wounded. About 50 of the State Volunteers were engaged. None were killed, but Capt Hoyt, Lieut. Lewis and Mr. Bussell were wounded. Major Frederick Emory (brother of Major Emory, U. S. Top. Engineers, of the Boundary Commission.) was accidentally abot through the thigh with a rifle ball. He was Aid de-Campto Gen. T. J. Green.

to Gen. T. J Green. On the 25th the Indian chiefs Weima, Buckler On the 25th the Indian chiefs we shan, and entered and Pooliel came in, by permission, and entered into a treaty of peace between the three tribes, severally represented, and the State of California and Government of the United States. The treaty is sensible and comprehensive. We have not exem for the document in full in our steamer edition.

[Alia California.

Butchery of Indians at Clear Lake.

A large body of Indians at Clear Lake have been slaughtered by a detachment of troops from the U.S. Garrisons at Sonoma and Benicia. We take the following history of the whole affair from

take the following history of the whole affair from the Alta California:

Last Summer, however, a stubborn family Indian offered an indignity to the wife of one Keisey, who had resided in the country some nine years, for which he was taken before a magistrate and soutenced to receive one hundred lashes. After this punishment, on the same day, we are informed, Keisey sought the wretched offender and laid him dead at his feet, shooting him in the presence of several gentleman, who remonstrated with him on the barbarity of the deed. The man Kelsey was afterward murdered, as was also a brother-in-law, by the Indians in the neighborhood. Since then repeated acts of violence have been visited upon the natives, and our readers will remember the accounts which we published a few months since, of outrages committed in Sonoma and Napa, by a party of desperate white men. The Indians were driven to the mountains, and subsequently made depredatory incursions upon their old masters, driving away cattle, and indulging their natural propensity to steal. Complaints were maiadoubtless the accounts of their conduct highly colored—to the garrisions at Benicia and Sonoma, and on the lat of the month an expedition was fitted out against them, composed of a detatchment of Infantry and a company of Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Davidson, (75 in all.), with orders to proceed against the Clear Lake Indians, and exterminate if possible the tribe.

The troops arrived in the vicinity of the Lake, and came unexpectedly upon a body of Indians numbering between two and three hundred. They immediately surrounded them, and as the Indians raised a shout of defiance and attempted to escape,

numbering between two and three hundred. They immediately surrounded them, and as the Indians raised a shout of defiance and attempted to escape, poured in a destructive fire indiscriminately upon men, women and children. "They fell," says our informant, "ass grass before the sweep of the soythe." Little or no resistance was encountered, and the work of butchery was of short duration. The shrieks of the slaughtered victims died away, the roar of muskets ceased, and stretched lifeless upon the sod of their native valley were the bleeding bedies of these Indian—nor sex, nor age was spared; it was the order of extermination fearfully obeyed. The troops returned to the stations, and quiet is for the present restored.

The Indian Troubles on the Colorado.

We have heard a new version of the story of massacre at the Coloraso, which places the matter managere at the Colorado, which places the matter in a favorable light as regards the Indians. It appears that Glauton, the loader of the American party, who with several of his gang were murdered, were long before outlawed both in Texas and Mexico for their crimes. At the Colorado they established a ferry, where the Indians had also established one, and forbid their ferrying over any server on any of death. The Indians exposition. person on pain of death. The Indians expostulated sgainst this, but Gianton and his party insisted, and broke up the Indians' boats. The savages placed themselves several miles below the Gianton party, and commenced swimming borses and mules over without the aid of boats, and to this operation the above-named American and his party commenced an opposition.

menced an opposition.

Finally, Gianton and his men insisted that the Indians should not swim the river, even with their private pacas upon their heads, but should eross their ferry with them, and pay for such crossing. The Indians very naturally and very properly became exasperated with the Company, and uni ed together to murder them, in which we think they were by every sense of justice justifiable. But from good authority that they refrained from injur

ing any other party, either Mexican or American.

We are very well satisfied, from the private accounts from the Colorado, Humboldt Harbor, Trinity Bay, and the Upper Sacramento mines, that the whites are the principal cause of the hostility of the Indians. They abuse and maltreat the aborigines antil they resent it by revenge. [Alta California.

Indian Fights in the Sacramento Country. Extracts from a letter to the Sacramento Tr cript, dated

KENTUCKY BAR, Deer Creek, May 14, 1350. Kentucky Bar, Deer Creek, May 14, 1350.

The Indians have again been murdering our white population. On Bear River, a man by the name of Hoyt, formerly belonging to Johnson's ranch, was murdered. And only last Thursday, the mill in Grass Valley, but four miles from us, was attacked, and a man of the name of Hoit murdered; his brother barely escaping with life, having sixteen or seventeen arrows shot into his body as he retreated, fighting them with rocks, the only weapons or defense be could obtain. The same day a man discovered an Indian who had robbed him, and chazed him with a bowieknife. same day a man discovered an Indian who had robbed him, and chased him with a bowie knife into a store; the rest of the Indians begged to be allowed to junish him themselves; they then took him, tied him up, and flogged him severely. This satisfied him, and nothing further was done by him against the Indian. Next day a party of seventy-five whites went out to hunt up the Indians, when it was ascertained that the Indians had retreated toward the annumbary in their passagain Howis. with the red-skins, when a light took place, which resulted in the whites losing eleven killed. They then retreated with a few prisoners.

A black man was shot the other day, while driving a team; and only restricted.

A black man was shot the other another attempting a team; and only yesterday another attempt was made on a teamster, with a double-barreled

was made on a teamster, with a double-barreled shot gun, missing him but wounding his oxen—Capt. Ford went out prospecting the other day, and was expected home Friday or Saturday evening. He has not returned as yet, and it is feared he has failen into the hands of the Indians.

P. S.—I understand, this evening, that Mr. Mc-Kinley, of Johnson's rarch, was chased by six Indians, and that he has shot one. And further, the United States troops have taken the field against the red skins. Three chiefs have been killed; two I have learned the names of, or at least the names the red skins. Three chiefs have been killed; two I have learned the names of, or at least the names which the whites have given them—Luke and Warluke. Warluke was a chief who always planned the attacks, but rarely went out against the whites.

Humboldt Harbor and Trinity Diggings

From a letter by Dr. Henry Nelson Lloyd, dated HUMBOLDT HARROR, May 14, 1850. Last evening Camden and Tower returned or Last evening Camden and Tower returned on foot from the mines, having dag successfully, and will start back again to the mines in a few days. On their trip up they encountered fifteen feet of snow, but on their return on an Indian trail, although the mountains on each side were covered

they encountered none, and returned in 2½ days.

"The distance to the north and south branches of
the Trinity is about thirty miles, and here, on the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

no the fork, the diggines commence. There are at present on the north fork, for the distance of seven y miles up, about 1,000 persons. The principal bulk of the miners are about 35 miles from the forks of the river.

"The stores on this stream are now about 75 or 80 miles distant from here; but, toward the fall, as the miners move down, many advastageous points for business may be located but a few days distant

from this point.
"The diggings are situated distant from Sacra-

"The diggings are situated distant from Sacramento City to 'Reading,' fifteen days mule travel, and from Reading to a point thirty five miles above the forks, six additional days of mule travel, making in all twenty one days from Sacramento City.

"Douglass left the forks yesterday morning, on foot, and arrived to-day at the head of 'Hamboldt Harbor.' He reports the diggers, at the present high stage of water, realizing from \$8 to \$20 per day.

Arrivals at San Francisco.

We are indebted to Capt. E. A. King, Surveyor and late Harbor Master of this port, for the follow-

and ale Harbor Master of this port, for the Master of the port, for the Master of the Passengers, and the State of the Passengers, Male Female Total American 129 509 1988

The Monumental Block of Quartz.

Our readers, we have reason to believe, are not generally apprised of the interesting fact that a block of Cniffornia gold bearing quartz has been procured, at the expense of the State, to be contributed in the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of our General Government.

The block of gold-bearing quartz is from the Mariposa diggings, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 pounds. In shape it is irregular, approaching a square, its sides varying from 18 to 20 inches in length. It averages in thickness nine inches—across its surface diagonally it is 21 inches by measurement. Very little gold is perceptible to the naked eye, but it is estimated to contain about \$80 worth.

about \$80 worth.

Gov. Burnett has invested our estimable fellow Gov. Burnett has invested our estimable fellow-citizens Hon John Bidwell and Judge H. A. School-craft with authority to attend personally to the transmission of this block of quartz to the States, and they leave in the Oregon, this day, to place this offering of Californian wealth and patrotism by the sides of those from her sister States.

[Alta California.

The Foreign Miners and their Tax.

To the Editor of the Stockion Times:

SiR: As I anticipated, the advent of the Tax
Collector was the sign for trouble and alarm. Little, Collector was the signfor trouble and alarm. Little, if any excitement was displayed in town until this morning, when reports reached us that large bodies of Mexicans, Chilinas and Frenchmen were assembled outside the town, holding meetings and consulting on means to evade the payment of the imposition of \$20 per month. No notice was taken of these demonstrations, for the citizens of this place have so uniformly treated foreigners well, that we could hardly entertain any fears for the peace of the town.

peace of the town.

About noon two deputations came in from the assemblies to see the authorities, and ascertain if any action of the Governor could arrest the consummation of the Governor could arrest the consummation of the contemplated taxation, or at least to have it explained to them, and the justice of it shown to them. They asserted that it was impossible that such an amount could be paid; that they would willingly pay four or five dollars per month, but that it would be out of the power of more than half of the miners to pay the sum contemplated. A great many diggers hardly getting more gold than sufficed for a mere livelshood.

During the discussion, an American who wished to get out of the crowd, began eibowing his way from the place where he stood, when a Moxican or Chillian in front of him drew a pistol. In a moment a dozen revolvers were out, and a precipitate retreat was made by the foreigners. No shot was fired, but the Mexicans were alarmed, and the town was cleared in five minutes. Our peace now seemed threatened by about 5,000 men outside, and no inconsiderable alarm created in town. The citizens armed themselves, and expresses

side, and no inconsiderable alarm created in town. The citizens armed themselves, and expresses were sent to Mormon Creek and Sullivan's Diggings, from which places about 500 well-armed Americans arrived, and marched through the streets with guns and rifles on their shoulders. The demonstration was sullicient; the crowds in the vicinity son dispersed, and quiet was restored. The only thing to be feared in the winder state. The only thing to be feared is the misguided zeal of our own citizens, who, although generally sympathizing with the general discontent occasioned by the unjust tax, are incensed that the foreigners should presume to take the law in their own hands, and may not be willing to allow the affair to rest where it is.

where it is.

A very serious affray took place this afternoon, in which a Mexican was seriously wounded. A man was noticed parading the street with two or three pistols and a kuife in his belt; the man was took his arms from him. While in the act a Mexican came up behind and made a stab at the officer with a large knife. The murderous intent was frustrated by a bystander, who with a bowie-knife struck the man, wounding him severely. Work the sheriff was happily untouched.

All is quiet. A large body of Frenchmen under ms encamped near the town yesterday, and met in a deputation. They had received word from men badly disposed that the French inhabitants danger of their lives, and they armed themselves to assist their countrymen. Upon discovering the falsity of the report they peaceably

The same writer gives the following striking par-

Our foreign working population in this country is estimated at 10,000, and the estimate is, I assure you, from what experience I have, not exaggerat ed. Supposing \$20 per month to be collected from each one of these, we have an income from public lands, placed at the private disposal of a State or lands, placed at the private disposal of a State of Territory, of \$200,000 per month, or nearly \$2,500,000 per annum from one County alone. It is not to be wondered if Uncle Sam should deem this a lit-tle too large a bite for our State to indulge in. Again the Colleges, I understand has a companying of \$3. the Collector, I understand has a commission of son each license. This is a monthly income \$30,000, or an annual income of \$360,000. Unc Sam might object to the public money being dis posed of so very summarily. This simple state ment of facts is conclusive proof of the recklessness of our legislators, and is another of the many reasons why we should press an immediate union with the parent country.

From the Diggings.

Those who are already upon the ground and pre-pared for operations in the Placer, confess to have grown impatient at the progracted high stage of water, and to entertain no decided hopes of a change for the better even for a fortnight to come. Good health is maintained, and this, together with ample provision for a constant. ample provision for comfort in their rade quarters permits, during the truce pending, a reconcilable feeling to strengthen, as the days wear on, and miners rest upon their digging implements, in waiting for the "good time" which they are sanguine in believing approaching. Prospecting does not appear to engage the attention it was wont to w months since. Better satisfied are on miners to base their prospects upon a slow cer-tainty than trust their lives and fortunes to a chance hit and hasty success. This is resolved in the well tried and true spirit of safe mining operations.

The annexed is from a writer on the North Fork.

According to promise, I write you from my present location, which is on the Strafford Bar, so called on account of being mostly occupied by a party who came to this country on board the bark Strafford.

Strafford.

The prospect on the river for mining is, at this time, very dull, the water being higher than at any time since January. The weather for the past ten days has been excessively hot—thermometer 122 degrees in the shade on Thursday. All that is or can be done here for some time to come is by working tup-dirt; for the water prevents sinking holes to any advantage.

Several companies intend turning the river in this vicinity as soon as practicable, and some of them will no doubt do well. There is a bar below

where a party of men took out \$7 this morning in six pans of dot. The claims are of course all Most of the men on this bar are doing little or othing, but expect to do well as soon as the water

The first diggings when I visited, on my return trip, were those between Hawkins and Indian Bars, on the Tuolumne. Generally speaking, but hitle in the way of digging gold has been accompliabled since last Fall, along the banks of this river. The gold lies under water, in the bed of the river, and those who have been enabled to make a living during the Winter, have considered themselves well off. Companies have been organized along the whole extent of the river, and at every available point it will be dammed and turned, for the purpose of getting out the gold which is known to lie in the bed. The work of cutting canals and races has of getting out the gold which is known to lie in the bed. The work of cutting canals and races has been going on for the last six months. Immense ditches bave been dug, and extensive heds of rock have been blasted away during the Winter. An immense number of men may find employment at good wages on this river, when the water falls in August. Those who hire at \$8 or \$10 per day, will probably do better in the end than if they worked on their own account, as the best places are all claimed, and the river bottom being rich, they will in many cases be enabled to secure good loss tions for the following seasons.

The next diggings I visited were those of Woods' Jamestown, Sonora, Sullivan's and Curtis's. Woods' and Jamestown were partially deserted, on account of new diggings found at a place now called Columbia, three miles from the town of Sonora. Thuher both traders and diggers had gone in large

Tenher both traders and diggers had gone in large numbers, from the aurrounding settlements. At the last accounts, there were two thousand persons at Columbia. Several large frame houses had been erected, and town lots were selling at good prices. Sonora is nearly as large as Stockton, and far abead of it for gold, gais, music, gambling, aprecing, &c. It's a fast place, and no mistake. Every Sunday there is a horse race or a bull bait, and any num there is a norse-race or a bull balt, and any number of lights and rows. Such a motiey collection of Mexicans, Chilians, Frenchmen, Ohinese, Jews, Jonathans, Paddies and Sawnies I had never seen tegether before in California. There are some good beeses and heavy trading establishments in Sonora. It is in the center of an extensive mining region-a winter depot of provisions—a place of recreation for the people of the surrounding settlements, and the headquarters of the Mexicans from the Province of headquarters of the Mexicans from the Province of Sonora. Here the Mexicans and Chilians, who had been driven from other settlements, have always worked unmolested. Sonora is destined to be the next town to Stockton, of importance, in the San Josquin Valley. In every point of the compass, for a distance of twenty to thirty miles, from Sonora gold is found in the guiches, which abound in this billy region. Within the last two months discovering of the placers, have been made, i.e. the plains. ries of rich placers have been made in the plains, and even on the hill-sides. At Columbia some of the richest toles are twenty, thirty, and even fifty feet deep. I have heard a funny mining story, which I must relate here. A Mexican had dag a hole which was considered rich. An American worked hard for several days in sinking a hole a few yards distant. When he had got down about thirty feet he came to the Mexican, who was strongled at trul length at the bo turn with a candia. stretched at full length at the bo tom, with a candle in one hand and a pick in the other! He had been undermined. The Mexican bad got ahead of him and pickked out all the big lumps. This species of

and pickked out all the big.
burrowing is called cayotaing.
[Cor. Stockton Times. THE RIGHT KIND OF DUST -Mr. P. C. Fay brought to our office a few specimens of gold a day or two age, which may be pronounced rather coarse dust. He got them of Messrs. Whittier & Kinsley who have returned to this city from the North Ca-ron, near Georgetown. These gentlemen took from that place, with their own hands, in three weeks time, \$4.500. Among this amount was one lump of pure gold weighing fifty-six and one fourth ource = 6904; another was worth \$500. There were accept other pieces weighing from ten to twelve onnees each.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Oregon, Captain Patterson sails for Panama at 4 o'clock this atternoon. She will carry down 236 passengers, and upon her manifest is \$3,300,000 in gold dust.

SAN FRANCISCO HERALD .- This is the title of a SAN FRANCISCO HERALD.—This is the title of a new daily paper started in this city by Mossra Foy, Nugent and Randolph. The lirst number appeared yesterday as a steamer paper. Its type graphical appearance is very creditable, but naving merely glanced at its contents we canoot speak of them further than to say that they appeared to be varied, and upon interesting subjects.

[Alta California, June 1, Judge Kimball H. Dimmick of San José, takes his departure in the steamer of to-day for the United States. Here will have gone anotter patriot from

States. Here will have gone another patriot from chairs. Here will have gone another patrict from our mirst, to return again, though, we trust. This gentleman has seen nearly four years of life in Cal-ifornia, and has occupied various offices or boars and trust. He held a captaincy in the command of Col. J. D. Stevenson. Alta California, June 1.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SHIP.—By the brig that the ship Albion, of London has been seized by General Dorr, on the part of the American Government, for smuggling and cutting timber on the United States possessions. This vessel, we understand, is under charter by the British Government-the timber being for the use of the Navy. ABRIVAL DIRECT.-Bark New-England, Wil-

liams, 115 days from Rio de Janeiro, with an assorted cargo to H. E. Robinson & Co. arrived at this pert last evening. [Sacramento Trans. May 20. FATAL ACCIDENT .- Among the passengers who

left the "Sarah Sands" at St. Simeon Bay, were Jared Lockwood, D. L. Worden and Harvey Loveless. Last night they camped in company with several others, within 10 miles of the city. After supper, Mr. Loveless took two guns from the waggen—in setting them down, one accidently went gon,—in setting them down, one accidently went off alliing him instantly; the charge (heavy back-abot) entered near the mouth and lodged in the brain. The body was brought in this morning—an inquest held by the Coroner, and verdict rendered in ac-cordance with the above statement. At 5, P. M. cordance with the above statement. At 5, F. sa. his remains were interred at the Yerba Buena Cemetery—a few friends attending. Mr. Loveless was a resident of Cold Spring, Putnam Co. N. Y. and a member of the "Odd Fellows" Cold Spring Lodge, No. 120. A widow and four children moura his loss.

For Gov. Burnett is now in town, having remainder the construction a recent average stack of a choses it.

overed from a recent severe attack of s ckness. [1b. The steamer Gold Hunter is to be run as a egular packet between San Francisco and Ma-

California Markets.

California Markets.

Ean Farnersco, Saturday, June 1.

The Prices Current below will show but few changes in the rates or prices since the saling of the Isthmus on the 15th, indeed the alterations in the agures are as all gib, except in one or two articles, that a revision of the hair might seem superfluous; but in the feeling and general aspect of the markets, and the position of outsness affairs in California, a decided, and we may say an unfavorable change is observante throughout. The market has less of scurvity-operations are small, and a want of the disposition to buy or to sell is clearly evinced in the very limited number and extent of transactions of the past week. The causes of this temporary depression in our commercial materia, as given by those well versed in trade, are numerous, and foremost the high stage of the waters through the market has not been as great as was anticipated, nor do the returns of dust from the interior show any very great in provement since the punitcation of our last report. The facilities in every brance of trading operations through the mittees as well as in the means of digging, have been restricted from the beginning of the past winter. Up to the present time, many of the Placers have been rendered ending impracticable by the waters. Independent of many of the causes to which the present state of the market is attribute bit, the recent destruction of property by the late from seen in the market. There as pears to be a causing of money in the country, but it is principally be not executed and previous peitod. Large shipments of apocio having her received from Mexico during the past was considered in the market. The rates are as high as hay were at any previous peitod. Large shipments of apocio having been received from Mexico during the past was been as hay been and the most prominent. The rates are as high as hay been and in consequence the value is increased, and higher rates and in consequence the value for exportation has been creates, and inconsequence the value is i

PRICE TWO CENTS.

z \$2.0. CATTLE—\$12.50@\$18. COCOA—Per B., 10 \$12c. CORDAGE—American, 4º B., 15c; Manilla, small size do, 50

COFFEE-Manille, P 18, 30@35c; Rio do, 50@55c; Java,

Corres—Manille, \$\psi\$ 18, 30 335c; Rio do, 50 255c; Java none in market.
CLOTHING—Sale limited; fine black, lower rates.
Day Goods—in moderate demand. Domestic Goods, Shistungs, \$6 in 120 45c; darket demand. Domestic Goods, wh. \$\phi\$ pair, 216 \$\pri\$; do ordinary, \$5 35c; do, crored \$\pri\$ 22 Print, fas colors, et \$454 28; loose colors, \$250; Stockings \$700 \$\phi\$ dy deser: Alpacas, \$\phi\$ yard, \$5 35c; do, crored \$\pri\$ 22 Print, fas colors, et \$454 28; loose colors, \$250; Stockings \$700 \$\phi\$ dy deser: Alpacas, \$\phi\$ yard, \$5 35c; do, crored, \$\pri\$ 25c; arrowned \$\phi\$ 18. 10c 25c; balasm constan, \$\phi\$ 18. 50c; cannophor, rained \$\phi\$ 18. 10c 25c; balasm constan, \$\phi\$ 18. 50c; canto oil, \$\phi\$ gail \$31, cator oil, quarts, \$\phi\$ cos, \$100; emery com in demand at 25c; enersy fluor or; guine \$\phi\$ 18. 50c; cator oil, \$\phi\$ gail \$31, 80c 25c; magness, calcuned, \$75c 25c; lotter, \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$ 18. 10c; lotter, \$\phi\$ 18. 50c; lotter

DUCK-35@10c.
FEATHERS-Livegoese, \$1 25@15:
FISH-Macketel, No. 1 \$18@20; Macketel, No. 2; \$2 bbl, \$11@10; Coofish, no demand; Herrings, scarce
FAUTIS-Almonds, \$25@20; Citron, \$7 h \$5 50; Cherries, dred, 10@10; Cutrants, \$7 hb, 16@30c. Daths-;
Peaches, dried, \$1 hb, 36m30c; Apples, 30@30c; Prunes, \$7 £, 11@10c; Ralains, \$2 box, \$7@3; do, cass, \$10@25; Walnut, \$2 hb, \$2.70.

, it disc; Raisins, y was, the body of the

HATS AND CAP-HEMP-\$124 \$5. HEMP-\$124 \$1 250\$; 75; do heat \$P 75 50. Hers-Per fo \$1000; Hars-Warz-Tools plenty and demand limited; Nalls, P. B. Sanc; Iron, \$P. B., Salbe; Stoves dull, marget

CVersionked
LEAD-Flg. \$\Phi\$, 2] \$\pi_2\$ dict har, \$\Phi\$ is 4 \$\pi_5\$.

LUMBER-Houses at \$\Pi_2 \pi_5\$ is \$\pi_1\$ for \$\pi_2\$ in \$\pi_1\$; \$\pi_2\$ in \$\pi_2\$; \$\pi_3\$ in \$\pi_4\$; \$\pi_5\$ in \$\pi_5\$; \$\pi_5\$

SULABORS—Average P gal, Sic \$1 25; Syrap, P gal, \$1 220 \$1 30.

Aval. Storrs.—Turpentine \$1 50 252; Rosin, P bid, to sale; Varish, P gal, \$1 27 2 50; do, Gopai, \$1 50 283; Fitch, P bid \$20 4; Tar, \$1 28 3;

Olive, ca que and pis, \$25; Linased, P gal, \$2 25; do, cod, scare.

Paints—White Load, pure, P B, 12 26 3; Litherage, P B, 12 26 4; So do, cod, in oil, \$1; Gheeme Valor, in oil, \$1; \$0.

Chiene Green, in oil, \$1; Bh, 40c; Paris, 30c; Wanteening, 430c; Cumilion, Sanied, \$2

Paints and Alk.—Per green, 6 50 a \$7.

Powher-Duponic can, \$2 dox, \$10 28 15; kegs, 25 is 15 2 3c.

PRESERVED MEATS-Boof in 2 lb cans. 40 245c, little de-

Parsenved Meats—Beof, in 2 ib cans. 46745c, Rifle demand; trandy fulls, \$\psi\$ each \$\frac{1}{2}\text{id}\$ is, constant on small; chickens, cans. \$\psi\$ dot, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{id}\$ is, constant on small; chickens, cans. \$\psi\$ dot, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{id}\$ is, constant on small; chickens, cans. \$\psi\$ dot, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{id}\$ is a small; \$\psi\$ dot, \$\psi\$ dot, \$\psi\$ is a former. \$\psi\$ if the can, \$\psi\$ dot, \$\psi\$ dot, \$\psi\$ is a former. \$\psi\$ if the can, \$\psi\$ dot, \$\psi\$ is a former. \$\psi\$ if \$\psi\$ is a former. \$\psi\$ if \$\psi\$ if \$\psi\$ if \$\psi\$ is a former. \$\psi\$ if \$\psi\$

gat, 3: outle; 3-maics Rum, 4° cal, 30-color; Whitst, 5: chest. 4° pal, 55-7c; old Irish Whisky, \$250-250; Scotch Whisky, \$20-750.

STANCH, 4° B. 6-20-26.

STANCH, 6-20-26.

STANCH, 6-20-26.

STANCH, 6-20-26.

STANCH, 6-20-26.

TIN, per LOX, 5-60-56.

SIZ, Sberry, 4° B. 10-60-56.

SIZ, Sberry, 4° B. 10-60-66.

SIZ, Sberry, 5° B.

On the 20th May, by Rev. Dr. Mines, on board the steam-phip Oregon, Mr. Win. M. Eddy, of San Francisco, to Miss Harriet Ecker, of Linaca, N. Y. In Sonoms, May 16, Henry Conrad to the well-known China woman, named Achol, from Hong Kong.

In Sacramento City, May 21, of typhoid fever, Mr. Loui schiell ann, formerly of Germany, late of New-York City aged to years.

At Columbia, May 16, Charles W. Rand, of Manches N. H. aged 27 years. [New-Hampshire papers pie

N. H. aged 27 years. [New-Hampshire papers piessecory]
Of the port of Monterey, on board the steamer Panama, on her downward trip. Mr. Daciei D Soumerd, of Fiemington, N. J. His remains were interred at San Diego on the 4th test and the spot will be designated, so that should his filends with his body removed it can easily be found.
In Honolstu, April 15, Mr. Charles Sent a matter of Socion, Mass aged about 23 years, and a resident of the Islands for the last 13 years.
In Sacramento City, May 12, of chronic diarrhes, Mr. Albertna Olimatead, formerly of Hartford, Conn. aged 33

Albertus Commess, or the North Fork of the Yula, of conges-tive fever, May 3, Benry Wyman, of Boston, Mass. In Sacramento City, June 25, of dysentery, at the house of Justin Spear, Mr D Thurston Growell, formerly of Londanderry, N. H. aged 24 years. Massachusetts and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In the Honolulu papers of April 27, we find the subjoined items: On the morning of the 21st inst ex-Consul Tur-

On the morning of the 21st inst ex-Consol Tur-rill and family, being on the eve of their departure for their native land, breakfasted in a very quiet way with His Majesty and bousehold. The princi-pal Chie's and Foreign Officers with several of their ladies made up the party. The best of feel-ing was exhibited by all present. His Majesty addressed a few complimentary words to both Mr. and Mrs. Turrill, expressing re-gret at their departure, seeding his thanks to the President of the United States, for what he has been pleased to say in regard to the independence

been pleased to say in regard to the independence of the Islands, in his last message to Congress; and wishing that he might have the happiness of seeing them back on his islands.

The Openies corrises being in waiting, Helf

The Queen's carriage being in waiting, Her

Majes'y accompanied Mrs. The sit and her shill dren to the what I what she emba hed immed to by on board the echones Starten in Sta Francisco. Dispatches from the King's Plenipotentiary Extraordiony to Europe, and from the King's Plenipotentiary to the United States, are of marraned to date of 11th and 28th January, where received at the Foreign Office on the 22d inst.

The Treaty between this Kingdom and the Government of the United States was approved by the Sepate on the 13th January. The ratifications are to be exchanged in Hooblula.

Hawattan Legislature - This bady met on the 20th of April according to adjournment. The Reports of the Departments were read in the Hawatian language, which occupied the state assisten.

By an arrival from Honolelu yesterday we have received a copy of the Friend of May 1st, from which we make the following extracts:

REFORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

From this report we glean the following statistical facts, relating to the Hawarian Kingdom, during 1849-1850: Coasting vessels licensed, 1850, 45; tunnege, 1,580. Registered vessels licensed, 1850, 27; tunnage, 1,458.

tunnage, 1,488. Registored vosses feedised, 1889, 1871
tunnage, 1,488. Marriages, 1,810 during 1849.
Whole number of naturalized free guess from U. States. 187
From Great Stitan. 167
France. 188
Portugal 189
Other nations. 18

Died.

At Honolnia, April 7, Mary, wife of Mr. A. H. Payer-we-ther, and daughter of the late dapt. George Bucaley, aged 15 years.

On board Hawailan schooner Kalama, April 15, at sea, five days from California, Mr. J. Sarcow Brown, beionging to Lowell, Mass. He cause to dan Francisco passenger, on board the Leonore, which brought out the N. E. and California Mising Co. His friends resulted in Palermo, Mass. has taken charge of his rank and property, and will see them returned.

On board the Kalama, April 24, Mr. John Smith, belonging to Gregon Gity. His remains were deposited in Numanu Valley Gemetery.

April 27, on board a merican ship Arg. neut, to Honolnia hat ber, Mr. George Foster, belonging to Wareham, Mass. In Bonolnia, April, Catherine Glara. aged 7 years and 5 months daughter of Mr. Wim, Glara. The family came as passengers on board the Caroline, were as of Honolnia, In Honolnia, April, Mary Lovelock, infant daughter of Mr. George Lovelock, who were also passengers in the Caroline.

In Honolnia, Artil, Mary Lovelock, 16 fant daughter of Mr. George Lovelock, who were also passengers in the Caroline.

In the general versions, who were also passengers in the Caroline.

In Honololu, at the U. S. Hospitel, Arri 18, Gen. Ward, a native of Bracing Isle of Whent. F. g and, where I is supposed his parents, family and friends, now restor. The deceased was left by the U. S. ship Frib o, a few mouths since.

FROM JAMAICA.

Our files of the Kingston Morning Jonrad, received by the Philadelphia, are to the let inst. The news from the Island is unimportant. The extraordinary session of the Legislature was opened on the 28th ult. on which occasion the Governor delivered a speech of considerable length. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Portland about 2 o'elock P. M. on Thursday, the 18th ult. The Brazilian slaver lately captured and taken into Kingston, has been condemned and is about being broken up. The Falmouth Post says:

The weather in this parish has been unusually irregular. Having been disapp inted in the "May acasons," it was expected that the succeeding month would not pass over without bountiful showers; but our hopes and expectations have not been realized. In the lowlands the planters are compaining of the want of rain. plaining of the want of rain.

We regret to learn that there is a great deal of sickness in the town of Falmouth, especially

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

English Politics-Lord Stanley's Motion-Lord Polareration-Cochilem California and the Coccountintens of the Bourbons-Girardia-Napoleon and the Assembly,
London Correspondence of The Tribune,
London Correspondence of The Tribune,
London Correspondence of The Tribune,
Meurs Greeley & McEleuth:

among the children.

GENTLEMEN-The most remarkable incident of the week is the vote of the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Stanley in respect to the Greek question. With a majority of 37 votes, 169 against 132, the Chamber adopted the motion, which ascribes blame not only to the policy of the Cabinet on the Greek affair itself, and in its position of English diplomacy, under the Whig Cabinet. The result was anticipated, but it was not supposed that the majority would be so large, and, considering the reserve which usually prevails in the House of Lords, a great effect was produced. This Parliamentary maneuver has been a good while concecting. We might almost say that the combined effort of the European reaction party was exerted in all its energy-an energy consisting in the power of stratagem and intrigue. To isolate Lord Palmerston in the Cabinet of which he forms a part as Secretary of Foreign Affairs-to represent him as an embarrassment even for his friends-to give currency to the opinion that he stands alone in his views among his colleagues—that he is merely tolerated because there is no other man in the party so well posted up on Foreign Affairs-this is the habitual system of tactics adopted by the enemies of Lord Palmerston. Among these enemies we must give a high place to The Times, the organ of the coterie which undertaken to serve the interests of European despotism in England, and the infernal cause of the Jobbers and Money-mongers. It was diligently announced on

Money-mongers. It was diligently announced on the morning of the discussion that the vote of the Lords would not penetrate into the retreat of the Cabinet, and would bear only on Lord Palmerston. The speech of Lord Stanley is a piece of genuine Circeronianism, to which Lord Aberdeen has added the pastoral picture of the peace of Europe and of the perfect harmony of England with the Continuous powers before the Revolution of Fabruary. But as the Revolution of February was the fruit of this codies of universal pacification, of the superficial tal powers before the Revolution of February. But as the Revolution of February was the fruit of this poicy of universal pacification, of the superficial expedients by which it was attempted to resolve questions by eluding them, it gives no great occasion for glorification. I will not enter into the details of the pleadings nor of the discussion. I could not do this without sacrificing other more important subjects. The Marquis of Lansdowne clearly showed that all the claims presented by England to the Greek Government had received the approbation of the legal Counsel to the Crown; that in asserting and enforcing these claims by force, without consulting the other powers, England bad acted according to the law of nations and diplomatic nasges; that England herself, in many cases heretofore, and under the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen in particular, had demanded and obtained satisfaction of a similar hind, while adopting the same rules of conduct, that France and the United States had follow of the same course in parallel circumstances. Lerd Lansdowne then affirmed in the most positive manner that the friendly relations between England and Russia had undergone no change, and expressed himself in suitable terms in regard to the desire and effort of England for aspecdy settlement of the difference with France, affirming anew two indisputable facts—1. That the good offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputable facts—1. That the good offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputables facts—1. That the pood offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputables facts—1. That the pood offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputables facts—1. That the good offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputables facts—1. That the good offices, and not the mediation of France, affirming anew two indisputables facts—1. That the good offices, and not the mediation of France, is prefer to abide by these facts. Th

the opposition. Every cause admits some siles in its behalf. To judge any cause, from a true posi-